TWO MAYORS AT THE LOTOS-MR. GRACE AND MR. EDSON ENTERTAINED.

A DINNER IN HONOR OF THE PRESENT CHIEF

MAGISTRATE AND HIS PREDECESSOR. It has been the custom of the Lotos Club for many years, shortly after the assumption of office by the Mayor of this city, to invite him and the ex-Mayor whose place he has succeeded to to be present at a dinner given in their honor. In accordance with this custom nearly one hundred and fifty gentlemen, including many prominent city officials, sat down to dine together last night in the three ground-floor rooms of the club house, which were thrown into one. When the dinner was over and the blue smoke of cigars curled in the air, the smilax-decked centre-table was surrounded by members of the club and their guests who wished to hear the speech-making which was about to take place. At the centre table sat the President of the club, Whitelaw Reid, having on his right Mayor Grace and on his left ex-Mayor Edson. At the same table were ex-Postmaster-General James, Commissioner Rollin M. Squire, Judge Van Hoesen, C. W. Dayton, Commissioner T. B. Asten, Elihu Root, Chauncey M. Depew, Commissioners Hess, Porter and Brennan, R.B. Roosevelt, Dr. A. E. Macdonald and F. R. Lawrence. Among others present were Controller Cannon, G. C. Flint Justice Gedney, Eugene Stephenson, Dr. C. I. Pardee, John Elderkin, A. Dowdney and Dr. L. L. Sea-

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

There were more than two hundred present when the president rose to his feet and introduced Mayor Grace to those present. He spoke substantially as

Grace to those present. He spoke substantially as follows:

The time has come for the inauguration of another Mayor of New York. In London the chosen chief magistrate only becomes "My Lord Mayor" after long and stately ceremonials. With Yankee Irreverence we clip the title here, and shorten the ceremonies as well; but our chosen chief magistrate is only fully and fairly inaugurated into his great office when he has partaken of this Lotos feast. [Laughter and applause.]

New York is too young and practical a city to have many mysteries. But it always has one—the mystery at the City Hall. [Laughter.] They are never without a mystery over there. The other day it was, Whom will the Mayor appoint to the Department of Public Works? Then it became, Whom has the Mayor appointed to the Department of Public Works? Then are puzzling away over that last mystery yet—with the whole continent, from Boston to San Francisco, lending a helping but inadequate hand. [Laughter.]; Now comes another—the mystery of Grace! A few years ago there was a frantic effort to keep him out of office. The clercy and the press sounded the aiarm. The friends of the common schools rushed to the fray. The Reformers by profession joined in, Citizens' Committees and all. They were beaten by a scratch, and your guest went into office as the bad man of our politics at which make politics at once so bewildering and so fascinating a study. The Tammany grub became a Citizens' Committee butterfly; and Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed in flowers (of rhetoric like this bad man, when turned into a Reformer. (Applause and laughter.)

Now, was some timid souls who were not aftoccher satisfied with all the results of the last election,—now is there to be a further mystery? What is to be the next surprise? will this bad man, on getting office again, advance yet further, from the Reformer to the Angel; or will he swing back again on the circle to the Angel; or will he swing back again on the circle to the grant of the second of the committed of the committe

the Angel; or will he swing back again on the circle to the grath!

Well, gentlemen, we are not worried here. No man can be Mayor until he has eaten our salt; and no Mayor who has done that can be bad! [Applause.] Witness the long line of Mayors you have entertained since this pleasant custom became the formal and recognized mode of entry into the Mayor's office. Where is there one of whose worth as a gentleman and whose integrity as a public official we are not all justiy proud! Havemeyer, Smith Ely, Edward Cooper, Wickham and Edson; we may differt as to their policy and think ill of their politics; but we have a right to look back now with solid satisfaction on the character of the men we have made our chief magistrates. [Loud applause.]

We are not uneasy about the present change. Some of us would not have made any change; some of us rejoiced at the change we made; but we are all without apprehension. We have had some experience of Mayor Grace, and have no fears as to the dignity, the homor or the well-being of the city in his hands. We home or the well-being of the city in his hands. We confinily greet his return to office; we anticipate for him a brilliant and successful administration, and, as the best that he or his friends could desire, we wish him as much good will and hearly regard among our citizens at the close of his second as at the close of his first administration. [Applause.]

Here properly and naturally I might close these re-

plause.]
Here properly and naturally I might close these re-marks, which I am making brief because, there are so many Here properly and naturally I might close these remarks which I am making brief because there are so many people here who want to make remarks at greator longth, but for one thing. This, gentiernen, is not only the largest city on this continent, but it is the largest irish city in the world, and there are none of us who have not been stricken with horror at the news which came to us this afternoon from over the water. I do not feel like closing this presentment to you in formal way of our new Mayor—a New-Yorker, as you know, of Irish birth and intense Irish feeling—without saying that I am quite sure he joins in the general feeling of all American citizens, whether of American or Irish birth—differing as they may as to the wrongs of Ireland, differing as they may as to the proper means of redressing those wrongs—that at any rate he joins with us on this common conviction: That at this time, in this stage of the nineteenth century, assassination—indiscriminate assassination—is

century, assassination—indiscriminate assassination—is no remedy for any wrong. [Loud at plause.] Gentlemen. I give you with all the club's and the city's good wishes for the new administration of our old Mayor, health and success to Mayor Grace. [Applause.] RESPONSE OF MAYOR GRACE.

Mayor Grace responded as follows:

For the second time I have the honor, as a newlyelected Mayor, of being the guest of the Lotos Ciub, and I can only say that if I can judge by the magnificence of this banquet, it seems to me that the Lotos Club, like the

greatness. Your worthy president has made some jocose and

City of New-York, is in the van in the march to future greatness.
Your worthy president has made some jocose and pleasant remarks in regard to my last administration. I will pass that over with the bxception of saying that he had a poculiar knack of being my most ardent supporter—after election. [Laughter.] From the Lotos Club I might say that I received the first words of encouragement in the beginning of my last administration. Here it was that I heard through the mouth of Judge Davis and other prominent Republicans, the assurance that if the Legislature, as they then contemplated, legislated me out of office, they would be among the firstto advocate my re-eletion. I therefore always look back with pleasure to the Lotos Club, and am thankful to you for the past encouragement you have given me and hopeful of your support for the future.

The most difficult question which I have before me today is how to merit in some degree the frank and generous sympachy which the people seem to extend to me, knowing, as I believe they do, that I am willing and determined to make some offert for the improvement of the different departments of the City Government, and thus in some degree to accomplish something of what is expected of me.

The reform of the Civil Service of the city is the most difficult problem which we have before us, as it is inide out for the city of New-York to-day. Its, in my opinion, both toe expensive and toe complicated. While I say that it shall never become the germ of a political machine for the accomplishment of political machine for the accomplishment of political ends at my hands, I am at the same time determined that it shall be managed economically, and, if possible, so managed as to produce results which shall be beneficial to the different interests of this great city.

Another very important work before us is the simplification of the Excise aws, and I believe that I have been considered over-bold in advocating the idea of a plain, simple law to be passed for the countrol of the liquor traff

secure the moral support of the most thought of the community, I must finally succeed in getting an Excise law that can be enforced and that will be acceptable to all.

I believe it will be acknowledged that we are all opposed to monopolies—which we are not invited to participate in. [Laughter and applause.] Now, for this reason, representing the best interests of the City of New-York, I am, in the matter of granting privileges for railroads in this city, in the matter of the collection and non-collection of elevated railroad taxes, and other things of that kind, an absolute anti-monopolist, believing, as I do, that the interest of the city is mether considered nor protected by the present mode. I thought I would speak of these matters, as they are uppermost in my mind; but I suppose that it is unnecessary to weary you with my views about city matters. The enterprising interviewer extracts them from medailly. [Laughter.]

I did not expect to be called upon to-night to say sinything of Irish polities; but I can say to you that no man lives whose heart is more thoroughly Irish, or who sympathizes more deeply with the cause of Ireland, than I. [Applause.] I have tried in my official life, as Mayor of New-York, to separate my identity as Mayor of the City of New-York from the sympathies of my heart, which always flow toward my native land. [Applause.] The President, however, has referred to the dynamite explosion in London to-day, and I see that, being of Irish birth, I am expected to reply. My position in regard to the right of Ireland to Home Rule has been made very clear; yet my sympathy has been at all times in favor of agitation. If the late severe laws of repression had never been passed, and had England sought to treat Ireland by argument—not by penal laws—the dynamite outrages of to-day would have been avoided. Irishmen favor Home Rule and will strive by all civilized means to secure it, but they do not count indiscriminate assassination as among those means.

I will now close, gentlemen, by saying that I a

MR. EDSON INTRODUCED.

When Mr. Grace sat down the President intreduced ex-Mayor Edson as follows: duced ex-Mayor Edson as follows:

The old saying is not always a true one—"The King is dead: long live the King!" For there are still some sentimental people who drink to the departing rather than to the incoming momerch. [Applause.] I think that in his Lotos Club to-night, we are all of one mind in saying that we are heartly glad to greet to-night, on the close of his administration, the late Mayor of New-York [Applause and cheers.] We have had our flings at him; and he has reminded me to-night that some years ago, in this club, I promised him that we would have. In fact, I confess that I was considerably startled when he produced, in the authentic and permanent form of a

newspaper print, a report of some feeble remarks which I had the honor to make to this club two years ago; and Fconfess that they looked to me rather impertment. I wonder that he maintained his good nature and usual equinimity under the circumstances; but he has told me to night that every production which I then made has come true to the leticood nature and usual equilibrius, the circumstances; but he has told me to night that every prediction which I then made has come true to the letter. [Applause.] We of the press, at least, did all in the way of abuse and calumny, and fair-minded criticism, that we promised [applause]; and he is here to-night able to point to an administration which, after all, succeeded in doing a great many things, and in doing some of them in spite of pretty much everybody. We are glad to see him. We are glad to welcome him back to private life. [Laughter.] We think as well of him to-day as we did when he left private life; and an official who gets that commendation when he goes out of office can ask for nothing more. [Laughter and applause.] Gentlemen, I give you, with the club's best wishes, health and prosperity to ex-Mayor Edson! [Applause and cheers.]

cheers.]

Mr. Edson in response said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Lotos Clue:
Every Mayor of the City of New-York for years past
has recognized the fact that he was not fairly installed in his position as Mayor, nor was he ruled out of
office until the Lotos Club said so, [Laughter.]
When I received the invitation of the Lotos Club to
be present this evening. I was very much
what the boys might call "mixed." [Laughter.] It
know it is the custom of the Lotos Club to mangurat
he incoming Mayor, and to receive a sop of valedictory from the outgoing Mayor. But who
was the Mayor that preceded, Mayor Grace. Was it
Kirk! [Laughter.] Was it Sanger! or was
it myself! When I came here this evening. I
yited to take the seat at the left of the President I imagine that Kirk has been prevented from appearing here by an injunction
(Laughter and applause.] I therefore gladly appear in
this position at the left of the President I season, Mayor Grace and myself have
only changed places this year. He sits at the right and
I sit at the left. Two years ago I sat at the right and
I sit at the left. [Laughter.]

The President (aside)—Two years hence you will both
be left. [Laughter.]
Mr. Edson (continuing)—I venture to hope and I venture to believe that Mayor Grace will so acquit him Mr. Edson in response said:

sat at the left. [Laughter.]

The President (aside)—Two years hence you will both be left. [Laughter.]

Mr. Edson (continuing)—I venture to hope and I venture to believe that Mayor Grace will so acquit him self in the office of Mayor that he will occupy both sides of the table. [Loud applause and laughter.]

But, Mr. President, I recall the words which dropped from your lips two years aco. You will permit me to repeat them. (I cannot without reading from THE TRIBERE). You said, referring to the incoming Mayor, two years ago. "We shall assall him for what he has done, for what he has power to do and for what he has not done, for what he has power to do and for what he has not power to do; for doing what the people who elected him wanted and for not doing what the superior people who opposed him wanted." There was one thing which you did not say, and that is really the conly serious thing which I care to say. You did not say that courts and juries would be allowed, through falsehood, slander and perjury, to attempt to obstruct and prevent the performance by the Mayor of the clearly-defined functions of his office. If you had I should not have be lieved it. But you would then have spoken like a true prophet. [Applause.]

Mr. President, I desire to say, in conclusion that there is no man in this community who will more heartily support any measures which have for their object the improvement

clusion that there is no man in this community who will more heartily support any measures which have for their object the improvement of the government of the City of New York than I will during the next two years. [Applause.] No man will more heartily and more enthusiastically appland the man who shall inaugurate those measures. [Loud applause.]

A FEW WORDS FROM MR. JAMES. In a few kindly words Mr. Reid called upon ex-Postmaster-General James, who was greeted warmly when he rose. In the course of a thoughtful

ly when he rose. In the course of a thoughtful speech Mr. James said:

William R. Grace is not an experiment as Mayor. Previous experience and trial have tested his character and capacity, and have taught him to understand clearly what the people want—and that they want a vast deal they do not now get. No chief magistrate in times past has been more free to follow the dictates of a wise judgment and an enlightened conscience than the head of the city government. A strong, earnest Mayor will make his strength felt in every part of the municipality. He can strive to make the police as respectable and efficient as it was in the days of Acton; improve the Dock Commission; instill new life into the Park and Excise Commissioners; maintain the splendid discipline of the Fire Department; see that the employes of the city give an honest day's work for an honest day's wages, and that the laws for the government of the city are thoroughly and impartially executed. This is a serious and imposing task for one man to hindertake, but there never was a more propilious moment for a new departure, and certainly our, Mayor is the man to rise equal to the occasion. [Applatuse.]

SOME OF MR. DEPEW'S REMARKS. President then introduced Chauncey M. Depew as "the man who might have been United States Senator, but is not." Mr. Depew said, among other good

but is not." Mr. Depew said, among other good things:
In reply to the reference of your president to the man who might have been United States Senator and is not. I want to say that of all the self-denials ever practised from the dawn of history to the present time, the one which excets them all is when a man has a piece of toasted cheese dampling within two inches of his nose, with the certainty that he can grasp it, and he don't; and the resisting power is maintained notwithstanding the fact that, of all things in the world, he loves toasted cheese! [Laughter,] Whatever ambitions I may have had in the world, I am too much of a country-man, bred and born, to have ever wanted to be Mayor of the City of New-York; but I have noticed to nicht a screne smile of satisfaction overspreading the countenance of that statesman—and fisherman—the Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, who has been ever since I have known anything about mainlepal government a candidate for Mayor of the City of New-York, and who informed me that to might, sitting by the side of an ex-Mayor, and next to the present

the Hon. Robert B. Roosevell, who has been ever since I have known anything about municipal government a candidate for Mayor of the City of New-York, and who informed me that to-night, sitting by the side of an ex-Mayor, and next to the present. Mayor, he had come nearer to that honor than he had ever expected to. [Langhter.] I have noticed, as illustrating that principle in political history, that the novel and successful is the one thing which always wins applianse, that we have with us that Commissioner of Fubility (Mayor) who, in the interest of Boston first and of New-York next, has become a member of the Executive Committee of the County Democracy, and a Sachem of Tammany Hall, and who remarked in my bearing when both propositions were presented to him. "The boys want patronage; but they forget that a Boston man plays the game for all there is in it." [Langhter and applianse.]

I should have felt it a misfortone not to have been here to-night to congratulate my fellow-members of this club in performing the duties which they always perform, in mangurating, as the President has so eloquently said, the Mayor of New-York, that in the performance of that duty they have for the first time welcomed to their board and retunagurated a Mayor whom everybody wanted to see Mayor again. I shall not pursue that line of argument any further, for fear that [Mayor Grace may say that rather than suomit to the unlimited tafly, which he informs me he has had at innumerable dinners ever since he was inaugurated, up to this time, he would prefer the truthful things that were said about him in the opposition papers while he was running for Mayor. I confess that I was surprised, looking at municipal politics from a rural point of view, that when he belonged to no particular party in politics, when he played the game of muof the common school system, when he was a frandulent business man, when he belonged to no particular party in politics, when he played the game of mu-nicipal reform simply for self-aggrandizement—that he should have been almost unanimously re-elected Mayor of this city. [Applause.]

Mr. Depew spoke at some length of the necessity of so appearing the leave as to give the Mayor

air. Depen spose at some length of the necessity of so amending the laws as to give the Mayor greater powers in the matter of appointments and control, and then holding him to greater responsi-bility for the wise and economical administration of the affairs of the city, and then concluded as

bility for the wise and economical administration of the affairs of the city, and then concluded as follows:

One of the lessons which we are here tonight to enforce is, that if the people elect a Mayor, then let the Mayor be responsible to the people; and let the Mayor be the people's Mayor. There has been another topic touched here to-night by the President and referred to by the Mayor upon which I would like to say a werd. It has been enforced by the lesson of the cablegram which came here this afternoon, which said that an explosion had occurred in the Tower of London, by which twenty-five or thirty visitors to that ancient and historic spot have been either killed or wounded. I went over the ocean last summer with every member of my family. As we landed upon the tender in the outer harbor of Queenstown, intending to make a journey through freland, a man was arrested by the British detectives, upon whom was found enough dynamite to have blown the ship upon which we had been carried across the Atlantic into atoms so small that not even a boat would have been left. As I looked at my my wife, in whom centred all the tender affections of home; as I looked at my might have sent them (i cared little for myself; into an endless and unshrived eternity! And when I visited afterward with this same family, this same spot, historical in its associations, and delightful in its memories,—the Tower of London—and thought to-night of what might have happened if the dynamite had then exploded: with all the love which I have for Ireland, with the hove which I have for Ireland, with the hove which I have for Ireland, with the thousands of speches I have made and for the liberty and her better government and her nationality, I felt that the man who attempted by such means, which were a violation of the principles of Christianity, of evilization and of humanity, to accomplish her nationality, postponed her nationality indefinitely, and won for himself and his co-conferes the erecration of mankind.

PREACHING AT DR. NEWMAN'S CHURCH.

The Madison Avenue Congregational Church will begin a new period in its existence to-day under Congregational management. The Rev. Mr. Lightbourn, who has been preaching at the church for several weeks, who has been preaching at the church for several weeks, will be succeeded by Professor Gardiner, a friend of Dr. Ranney, who has consented to fill the pulpit until a minister has been chosen. At the church meeting on Thursday night Dr. Ranney was appointed a delegate to the Congregational conference to be held in Brooklyn this week. Arrangements will be made to secure a pastor as soon as possible.

ARMORY MILITARY THEATRE PARTY. About 500 white, diamond-studded shirt

fronts, behind which were members of the 7th Regi-ment, adorned the parquet at Harrigan & Harr's New Park ment, adorned the parquet at Harrigan & Harr & Sew Fark
Theatre last night. It was a theatre party of the "boys
of the 7th," and they greeted the actors as they came on
the stage with such concerted shouts as, "What's the
matter with Ed. Harrigan t Ob, he's all right!" When
the song of "Mister Dooley's Goose" was sang the
National Guardsmen blew an accompaniment on
"kazoos." They joined in the chorus of some of the
songs, and in the Stock Exchange scene a number of
them went on the stage and took part as brokers.

TREATIES AND THE HOUSE.

LIMITS OF THE TREATYMAKING POWER. A FORMAL EXPRESSION OF OPINION DESIRED FROM THE REPRESENTATIVES.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Jan. 24 .- There is considerable feeling among Congressmen in favor of obtaining a for-mal expression of the House in regard to the policy of commercial treaties and the power of the President with the aid of two-thirds of the Senate to bind the United States by treaties affecting the revenue laws. This can be done by the adoption of a resolution like that offered by Mr. Hurd yesterday, but limited in its scope to what are technically known as revenue bills and an investigation and report by the Judiciary Committee as to whether, in its opinion, treaties affecting the revenue are an invasion of the constitutional prerogative of the House of Representatives in respect to such bills. The proposition to offer such a resolution and press it to a vote has been favorably discussed among Representa-tives who are opposed to the pending commercial treaties, and their views are shared to some extent by nen who do not on the whole regard these treaties as objectionable, except as their provisions may trench upon the rights of the people's branch of the National Legisla ture. The position taken by Mr. Hurd, in support of which he has prepared an elaborate argument, that a treaty negotiated by the President, and ratified by the Senate is a law of the land under the Constitution and that no action by the House is required to give it effect, is not shared by many Cengressman. The stipulations in the proposed treaty with Spain and in the Mexican treaty, which require antecedent legislation by Congress in order to make the treaty provisions operative in the opinion of a good many influential Representatives, do ot avoid or remove the constitutional objections, alnot avoid or remove the constitutional objections, although such stipulations are regarded as a partial recognition and concession by the President and Senate of the constitutional right of the House of Representatives. In the first piace, it is urged that the making of a commercial treaty is the "originating" of a revenue measure, no matter how stringent may be the conditions requiring subsequent action to give the treaty effect, in which action the House must share. In the second place the House is deprived of its right to change or amend the previsions affecting the revenues. It must accept them as they are presented, or reject all, when, otherwise, a part might be accepted and a part rejected. It is further contended that the Representatives of foreign powers unfamiliar with the important powers and functions of the House, may regard the condition requiring its assent as merely lacidental and formal, and new which will be complied with by that body as a matter of course. The failure or refusal of the House to ratify the conditions, it is urged, will result in bringing the treaty-making power of the United States into unmerited contempt, and placing it at a disadvantage in any fature negotiations which it may desire to undertake with such powers. Still another objection is stated with some force, and it seems to be worthy of consideration. It is, that if the proposed policy of reciprocity treaties be adopted and extended, the United States Government, in case of war or any other emergency requiring a sudden and large addition to the resources of the Treasury, might find itself bound by treaty provisions which would so diminish the sources of revenue as to cause serious embarrassment.

It is the opinion of some well informed members of the House Commercial treaties will be ratified by the Senate at this session. Even should the Spanish treaty be ratified, there would be no prospect of legislation by this Congress to carry it into effect. The feeling toward the Mexican Treaty bill in the House for consideratio though such stipulations are regarded as a partial rec-

when the terms of the Nicaraguan treaty were first made public through The Trentine, a good many Congressmen, without much reflection, declared in favor of it. Since then, however, they have studied the subject with greater care and the result is a growing feeling of doubt, or a complete change of opinion in regard to the desirability of the proposed undertaking.

SENATOR CHACE AND HIS PREDECESSOR. INT TREGUNATH TO THE PRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24,-Mr. Chace, of Rhode Island, was elected to a seat in the Senate on Tuesda; His credentials arrived to day. Rhode Island has been deprived of its full representation in the interval. Mr. Sheffield the predecessor of Mr. Chace, having packed his trunks and left town on Wednesday without giving warning to anybody, or even congratulating his suc-cessor. Mr. Chace will take his seat in the Senate on Monday. The delay in forwarding the credentials was unusual. Senator Sheffield declined to remain a day after Mr. Chace was elected and refused to allow him self to be paired until Mr. Chace could qualify and take his seat. Mr. Sheffield, before taking his leave, is under-stood to have given an order for \$1,500 for binding his documents in full morocco. Nothing else would do. This deprives Mr. Chace of a large part of the allowance to which he was cutitled.

DEMOCRATS AND MEXICAN PENSIONS. WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Democrats in the

House continue to fillbuster against the confideration of the Mexican Pension bill and it is evident that, if they can prevent it, the measure will not pass this Congress. After several dilatory motions had been defeated to-day the opponents of the bill succeeded in adjourning the The gained a new ally in the nick of time. The vote on the motion to adjourn was a tie, but Speaker The vote on the motion to a gotta.

Carlisic came to the rescue of the obstructionists and his vote carried it. His ruling to-day that all propositions to amend the rules must proceed from the Committee on Rules, of which he is chairman, will enable the three Democrats who compose the majority of that committee to smother all such propositions unless the House by a two-thirds vote shall take control of such matters. That course is wholly improbable

WASHINGTON NOTES. Washington, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1885.

POSTMASTER IN LONG ISLAND CITY. -The Senate i executive session to-day confirmed the nomination William Bridger to be postmaster at Long Island City. William Bridget to be postmaster at the House Galveston Hasholm—At a meeting of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbers to day it was decide to recommend the appropriation of \$1,000,000 for be-clusing the improvement of the Galveston Harbor.

ODDS AND ENDS OF POLITICS. PROPOSED DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—A large number of State nators and Representatives returned from Springfield to-day. They declare on the Democratic side that the contest for the caucus nomination for United States Sen ator has dwindled down to General Black and Congress man Morrison. The story was started yesterday that Black had withdrawn, but this is indignantly denied Black has developed great strength in the northern part of the State, and should Morrison be nominated and fal of an election Black would be the next man voted for of an election Black would be the next man voted for. Black can probably get every Democratic vote except that of Haines, which may never be east for any Democrat whom it would elect. There is no little growing among friends of other candidates at the pretended withdrawal of Harrison. They say it is a sham, a cowardly scheme, and that no man who has not the courage to take his chances in the cancus need ever expect the full Democratic support. It is proposed to nominate Harrison in the cancus, whether he likes it or not, to see what he amounts to as a candidate.

ASKED TO BE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY. Boston, Jan. 24.-Grover Cleveland has offered the Secretaryship of the Navy to Frank Jones, of Portsmouth, N. H. The position was formally tendered him about two weeks ago, and Mr. Jones thought serihim about two weeks ago, and are some thought ser-ously of accepting the honor. He is a wealthy brewer, and counts his money by the thousands, and of course could afford thousands, and of course could afford to accept the position so far as pecuniary matters are concerned; but it is understood that domestic questions will affect his decision. Mrs. Jones is a quiet lady, who objects to living in the whirl and excitement of Washington society. She prefers the enjoyment of her own quiet, pleasant home in Portsmouth, where she is surrounded by everything that can add to her happiness, and it is understood that she has persuaded her husband to decline the honor.

HUNDREDS OF ELECTION JUDGES INDICTED. CHICAGO, Jan. 24.-The special grand jury nade its final report in the criminal court this afternoon Indictments against 249 judges of election were returned.

A LECTURE ON WIZARD WORDS. William Washburn lectured at Cooper Union last evening on "Wizard Words." After proving that the English language was the greatest invention since the Greek, he indulged in a few comments upon the wiz ard-like qualities of "rock and rye," which he claimed had made a fortune for the man who first thought of the term. The power and influence of puns were incalcu-lable. The Roman Catholic Church was founded upon pun. The wizard words in America that would stand the test of ages, and furnish topics for controversy for the test of ages, and furnish topics for controversy for the future historians, were all originated in the great. West. Among the expressions that would add to the value of the world's thought were the following choice words and phrases: "To catch on," "stand off your creditors," "get there," "boom the town," "poker dice." "fail to connect," "exoduster," "tenderfoot" or "pil-grim," "put a patch on the farm," "shebang."

GENERAL GRANT IN BETTER HEALTH. There being conflicting stories as to General Grant's health, a TRIBUNE reporter called at his house last night and learned that his condition, instead of being worse, is better than it has been for several days In the early part of the week he suffered considerably from a cold which aggravated his throat trouble, causing him to give up his literary labors entirely. He has not been confined to his bed at any time, and has visited

his physician in Forty-first-st. every day. On Friday he resumed his writing and continued it yesterday, feeling comfortable and easy.

THE FIRE RECORD.

DAMAGE TO THE WHITNEY ARMS WORKS. NEW-HAVEN Conn., Jan. 24.-The milling and drilling building of the Whitney Arms Company in Whitneyville was discovered to be on fire and at 9 o'clock was nearly destroyed. The building contained between \$60,000 and \$70,000 worth of machinery and \$20,000 worth of stock. The loss on machinery is estimated at \$30,000, with a destruction of the stock. The damage to the building is placed at \$10,000, making a loss of \$60,000, which is nearly covered by insurance. About 120 men are covered by insurance. About 120 men are thrown out of employment. The cause of the fire is un-known, but it is thought to have originated from the ex-plosion of a lantern left by the night watchman for the

plosion of a lamera left by the lagar and all aday watchman.

The insurance is as follows: On machinery and stock \$50,000, divided in the North British, National Ætna, Hartford, Liverpool and London and Globe Phenix, North America, Commercial Union, Fire Association and Hanover Companies; on building, \$4,500, is the Phenix, National, Liverpool and London and Globe, North America and Ætna.

MISS CHASE'S HOUSE IN FLAMES.

Annapolis, Jan. 24.—The house of Miss Matilda Chase, who was burned to death a few days ago, took tire in the lower hall, and when discovered the stail way was in flames. The body of Miss Chase was lying in the parior, and great excitament servailed. The cadets from the Naval Academy were several hand, and through their efforts the fire was extinguished without serious damage.

LOSSES IN VARIOUS PLACES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24 .- A fire broke out this morning in the three two-story stone dwellings in School Lane, Falls of Schuylkill, owned by John Dobson and adjoining Dobson's Mill. One was destroyed and the others slightly damaged.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 14.-A fire last night destroyed a new ouse belonging to C. F. Diggs, seven miles from the city on the Western Maryland Railroad. The damage is \$4,000; insured.

VINCENNES, Jan. 24.—The dry goods store of Moses Hess at Petersburg, twenty miles south of this city, was burned yesterday with a loss of \$6,000. A two-story house and a warehouse adjoining wore also destroyed, the property of Mrs. D. W. Boon; the loss is \$2,500.
There is no insurance on the buildings, but there is an insurance of \$2,500 on the stock of goods, which is a com-

surance of \$2,500 on the stock of guide loss.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—The Inter-Occan's Eau Claire, Wis.,

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—The Inter-Occan's Eau Claire, Wis., lispatch says: Three dwellings and the Uhion House, at Rice Lake, were burned last night. Loss, \$1,000;

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.-The Inter-Ocean's Elgia, Ill., dispatch says: Dora Afferman, age sixteen, is under arrest for setting fire to three barns. She has made a confession of the crime. It is believed that she is demented.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—The Inter-Ocean's Galena, Ill., disputch says: Three stores were burned here last night. (For burning of the St. John see Tenth Page.)

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAFFIC STATISTICS. WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.-Mr. Nimmo, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, to-day gave to the press copies of his report on internal commerce. This report relates mainly to transcontinental railroads and their traffic. The transcontinental railroad association or pooling or ganization is fully described historically and in its work ganization is fully described historically and in its work-ings. Separate chapters are devoted to the following subjects: Conditions of competition governing transcon-tinental traffic, commerce between the Atlantic and Pa-elfic ports by rail and by sea, the production of wheat on the Pacific coast and its expertation to Europe, com-merce between the United States and Canada, and com-merce between the United States and Mexico.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. Boston, Jan. 24.—The annual report of the directors of the Boston and Albany Railroad claim that freight earnings have fallen from \$4,472,180 in 1883. to \$4,090,301 in 1884, and the rate per ton per mile from 1.20 to 1.09, a loss of \$381,878. This loss is not oc-castoned by the decrease in the volume of business, for eastoned by the decrease in the volume of business, for the tons moved one mile show an increase of \$11,999, but by the greatly reduced rates at which the business has been done. The passenger traffic suffers a loss of \$39,325. The gross revenues from all branches of traffic show a loss of \$391,162, but the expanses have decreased \$373,027, so that the net income falls short only \$18,135. Boston, Jan. 24.—Commissioner Fink has ordered the Boston freight agents to reduce the rates from Boston and New-England to Chicago; to the same rates as made resterday at the meeting of the Trunk Line Executive Committee in New-York.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—The Daily News says: "The lines in the Missouri River passenger pool have asked the arbitrator to reduce the rate from Kansas City to St. Louis, so as to make the same rate from Kansas City to New York by way of St. Louis as now prevails from Kansas City to New York by way of St. Louis as now prevails from Kansas City by way of St.

The receivers appointed by the Georgia State Court for he part of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad in Georgia have been dismissed by the Court, and the entire road is in the hands of Receiver Henry Fink. This ends the litigation over the receivership of Mr. Fink.

OBITUARY.

ANNA JAQUES. Boston, Jan. 24.-Miss Anna Jaques, who

by a gift of \$25,000 established the hospital in Newbury-port which bears her name, died at her home in Newbury this morning. She inherited the estate of her brothers and sister, a property which was estimated at ipwards of \$1,000,000 in 1876. 2 Soon after coming into ession of the property she made several public possession of the property she made several public gifts to deserving charities, among them \$25,000 to the Baldwin Place Home for Little Wanderers, Boston; \$10,000 to the Howard Benevolent Society of Newburyport; and \$6,000 to the General Charitable Society of the same city. But the crowning gift was made in 1883, when she gave \$25,000 to Dr. Howe and William H. Swansee, of Newburyport, to found a hospital. The Anne Jaques Hospital for the benefit of citizens of Newburyport, Newbury, West Newbury, Satisbury and Amesbury has been in successful operation in that city for over a year. By accumulation her estate is probably a large one.

ROSWELL GRANT. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 24.-Roswell

rant, a farmer, age eighty-five, died at his home at St. Albans, this county, this afternoon. He was the last of a family of eight children, all of whom lived to an old age. He was an uncle of General Grant, and was born in Ohio. In the Rebellion he sympathized with the South, but predicted in 1861 that the South would not succeed,

CHARLES PARTRIDGE. By the death of Charles Partridge, which oc-

curred yesterday at Belleville, N. J., the Produce Exchange loses one of its oldest members. He was the enior member of the firm of Partridge & Smith, flour nerchants, No. 17 Moore st., and was a shrewd and sucmerchants, No. 17 Moore et., and was a surewithin accessful business man. He took strong ground against dealing in "fatures." In regard to the evils of speculation he testified before the investigating committee of the Legislature which some time ago took evidence in this city on the subject. He was a subscriber to the gratuity fund of the Produce Exchange, and his was the quantity fund of the Produce Exchange, and his was the ninety-seventh death that has occurred among those for ninety seventh death that has occurred among those whom it was instituted. He was sixty-five years old

THOMAS I. MURPHY. Thomas I. Murphy, a clerk in the office of

the County Clerk, died yesterday at his home, No. 25 the colm) clear, then preceded at Manhattan College, and soon after he was graduated went to sea. He soon grew tired of a sailor's life and found politics more congenial. He had for several years been one of the adherents of the County Democracy and a member of the County Committee from the lat District.

COLONEL EDWIN F. APPLEGATE. Colonel Edwin F. Applegate for many years

editor of The Monmouth Inquirer, published at Freehold, N. J., died at his home in that place on Friday afternoon. Colonel Applegate was instrumental in organizing the 29th Regiment, New-Jersey Adunteers, and he went out as the Colonel of the regiment, but was compelled soon to resign on account of failing health. Since the war he, has been a leading spirit in the New-Jersey Department of the Grand Army of the Republic and was Commander of the Post at Freehold. As a journalist he was successful. He has always been identified with the Republican party and for six years was the postmaster at Freehold. Ill health compelled him to give up work within the last two months.

A. B. MARKS.

A. B. Marks, who died yesterday at No. 50 West Thirty-fourth-st., was born in Elizabethtown N. Y. in 1812. He came to this city when a young man and went into the silk importing and jobbing business as went into the slik importing and jobbing business as junior partner in the firm of Taylor & Marks, in Williamst. In eighteen years he rettred with a large fortune and spent the rest of his life in travelling. He made two trips to Exypt and the Holy Land. spending several years there. His wife survives him. His funeral will take place to-morrow, at 1 p. m. at No. 50 West Thirty-fourth-st. He will be buried at Elizabethtown.

OBITUARY NOTES. WESTCHESTER, Pa., Jan. 24.-The Rev. Dr. Stone, a retired Protestant Episcopal clergyman, died here this morning, age 69 years. He was a native of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

GALVESTON, JAN. 24.—Colonel Thomas G. Williams, of San Antonio, is dead from paralysis. He was commis sioned Assistant Commissary-General of the Confederacy for his services at Ricamond.

FOUND DEAD IN VIRGINIA.

WAS HE MURDERED FOR HIS MONEY THE BODY OF W. P. SHELLING, A BROOKLYN

PRINTER, IDENTIFIED BY HIS BROTHER. The identification of the body that was found on Monday at Lambert's Point, on the Elizabeth River, near Norfolk, Va., as that of William P. Shelling is now established beyond doubt. It was Shelling is now established beyond doubt. It was believed at one time that it was the body of Dr. Richard Brandeis, who has been missing for more than a month, but investigation proved otherwise. Mr. Shelling was a printer in a large job office in Brooklyn, and was a sober, industrious man and, it is said, had not missed a day at his case for the last thirteen years. His system was run down from an attack of malaria, and a short time ago he took a trip South for his health. He was immarried. After going away he communicated regularly with his brother, George D. Shelling, a lawyer at No. 102 Broadway, for a time, and then nothing was heard After going away he communicated regularly with his brother, George D. Shelling, a lawyer at No. 102 Broadway, for a time, and then nothing was heard from him. His brother became worried at his silence and telegraphed to several places in the South for information concerning him without success. Hearing that a body had been found near Norfolk that in a measure from its description resembled his brother, he, accompanied by another brother, his father-in-law and James H. Laird, of No. 303 Broadway, went to Norfolk to look at the body.

A coroser's jury had already investigated the case and had brought in a verdict that the death of the person to them unknown had been caused by violence at the hand of some unknown person, the evidence of which was two bullet holes, one in the neck and the other in the chest. The body had been placed in a rude pine box and buried near the spot where it w s found. Mr. Shelling and his friends were driven there. The collin was day up and opened and the face of William P. Shelling was identified. The body was taken out, put into another coffin and buried in the city cemetery.

Mr. Shelling had at least \$100 in his possession

cemetery.

Mr. Shelling had at least \$100 in his possession and a gold watch and chain, which are still missing. A thorough search was made in the bushes and on the banks of the Elizabeth River for these missing things, and also for any revolver that he might nave committed suicide with. The idea of suicide is now destroyed as it appears that the wounds are in such a position that it would have been impossible for Shelling to have inflicted them on himself. Around the spot where the body was found there were many footprints and the turf was torn up in some places as if there had been a stringgle. The clothes found on his body were those which he had on when he left this city, and were much solied, by the weather perhaps, and in places the seams were ripped as if they had been severely pulled. The hotels at Norfolk and Portsmonth and other places in the neighborhood were searched, but his name was not registered. No one has been found who remembers seeing him alive near the place where his body was found. He possessed a great curiosity to see taines, and it is thought that he was inveigled to the spot where he was found by some one who had gained his confidence on the pretence of showing him something wooderful, and had then robbed and murdered him. The authorities of Norfolk are working on the theory that Shelling was murdered at some place near by and his body taken to the lonely place where it that Shelling was murdered at some place near by and his body taken to the lonely place where it was found and covered up with bushes. It was ac-cidentally found by a hunter.

Mr. Shelling had at least \$100 in his possession

A YOUNG WIFE'S STARTLING TALE. FORCED INTO A COUPE BY STRANGE MEN. SHE SAYS THAT SHE WAS KI-SED AND CHLORO-FORMED-HER STORY DOUBTED. Mrs. Russell Joy, the wife of a music teacher

iving at No. 177 Waverley-nve., Brooklyn, left her home shortly after 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, and told her husband that she would be back immediately. Two hours passed, and when she did not return Mr. Joy became alarmed. It was nearly 8 o'clock when the door bell was rung and the music teacher, who hurried to the entrance, found that it was Mrs. Joy. Her manner was excited, her hair dishevelled and her garments disordered. When she became calm she related a strange story of what had happened to her in her absence. To a TRIBERS reported last night she natrated herexperience. "I was sent by my husband," she said, "to deliver a note at No. 234 Schermerhorn at. I went to the place handed the note to a servant who came to the door, and then turned to retrace my footsteps. I passed down schermerhorn-st. to Bond, and was crossing Bond, when a man whom I had never seen before came up to me and asked me to direct him to DeKalbave. He was well dressed. He remarked that he was a stranger in Brooklyn and had lost his bearings. I told him that I was going to take a De Kalbave, car and wonld show him the way. We walked down Bond-st, together. He was a tall man, of a blonde complexion, and had a small mustache. He wore a long uister and a derby hat. When we reached Living stones. I noticed a coupe standing near the sidewalk with the door open. When I was within a few feet of the coupe, the stranger suddenly threw his arm about my waist and clapping his other hand over my mouth with his beadgerchief in it he forced me into the coupe. An and the music teacher, who hurried to the entrance, a long uister and a derby hat. When we reached Livingstonest, I noticed a coupe standing near the sidewalk with the door open. When I was within a few feet of the coupe, the stranger suddenly threw his arm about my waist and, clapping his other hand over my mouth with his handkerchief in it, he forced me into the coupe. Another man who was in the vehrele pulled me into it. The handkerchief smothered my cries for help. The tail man imped in after me, and pulling down the binds, the carriage started off toward Faiton. It is a started off toward Faiton. It is a started off toward Faiton with a number of times while in the coupe. The venicle weat slower in Faitonest, and one of the men spoke to the driver telling him to drive on. Meantime I continued my struggles and the tail man, who held me, said, I can't hold her much longer, Will. Will replied, Then I'il fix her, and he took a cambric handkerchief from his pocket and a bottle of chloroform, and saturating the handkerchief, held it to my nose and I became unconscious."

Mrs. Joy is only eighteen years old, and is a pretty brunette. As she related the circumstances she maintained entire self-possession. Her husband, who is only a little older than his youthful wife wakked up and down the room; in a nervous, excited manner. Mrs. Joy continued her story.

"When I came back to my senses, I was Ilying on the stoop of a house in Throopave."

older than his youthful wife walked up and down the room in a nervous, excited manner. Mrs. Joy continued her story.

"When I came back to my senses, I was 1 lying on the stoop of a house in Throopave, near Quincy-St. I got up and wandered through several streets until I got to Marcy-ave., where I met a policeman. He directed me to try home, but I lost my way by turning down Myrtle-ave, in the wrong direction. I had in my pecketbook a little money when I left home, but if was all gone when I regained consciousness. I asked a man who looked like a workingman, the way home. He told me and started to had a car, but I told him I had no money, when he said that If I would not be oftended he would pay my fare home, which he did. I reached home safely at last."

This strange story was reported to the police by Mr.

This strange story was reported to the police by Mr.

when he said that it I would not be one-mean he would pay my fare home, which he did. I reached home safely at last."

This strange story was reported to the police by Mr. Joy. Captain Campbell, of the Washington Street Police Station, after looking up the main points of the marrative, concluded that it was based on hallucinations of Mrs. Joy. It could not be confirmed in any particular. The captain is of the opinion that Mrs. Joy's previous history makes her irresponsible for any statement that she may make. She is said to have met with an accident about a week after she was married, last summer, which affected her reason. Mr. Joy believes the story to be true.

The young couple'it is said, were married after an elopement, against the wishes of her parents. He was the organist of St. Mark's Church and she sang in the choir, when they first becale acquainted. She was Miss Warburton. Her parents live at No. 175 Adelphi-st. Before he made her acquaintance the music teacher, was in love with another young haly, but the after was an unhappy one. The maden did not reciprocate his affection and Joy in despair tried to cut his throat in Cential Park and not succeeding juniped into the lake. He was rescued by an unsympathetic policeman. He was then only sixteen years old. Subsequently he was equally unsuccessful in an endeavor to hang himself in his ledgings in Myrtle-ave.

Corporation Counsel Lacombe has given his pinion to Mayor Grace that the Mayor is authorized to expend appropriations for the payment of the employes of his office, including Commissioners of Accounts, and that he may exercise his own judgment, regardless of his predecessor's regulations, concerning expenditures, his predecessor's regulations, concerning expenditures, within the appropriations, for earrying out the purpose of the Civil Service statutes. Mr. Lacombe holds that the appointment of suitable persons to conduct the Civil Service examinations in the Mayor's office lies wholly with the Mayor. He may also determine whether examinations shall be conducted by a board or a single examiner employed by himself. Duties advisory in nature, as prescribed by the Civil Service regulations, the Mayor's employes cannot perform. The Advisory Board is held by Mr. Lacombe as primarily responsible for the efficiency of the system, and the Mayor cannot be held responsible for it.

SOME OF THE MAYOR'S POWERS DEFINED.

THE DAILY STAK' NOT TO BE PUBLISHED SOON. There is no probability that The Daily Star will resume publication in the near future. The Sunday Star will be continued. Those who are in a postion to know say that if The Dudy Star is again issued it will be under different auspices. It will not be the organ of Tammany Hall, but will be an independent Democratic newspaper. There have been no propositions, however, looking toward a resumption of publication.

A YOUNG GIRL MISSING. Helena Blair, age fourteen, of No. 50 West Fourth-st., has been missing since 8 o'clock yesterday morning. At that time her mother sent her out to make some purchases at a neighboring grocery store and since then has not seen her. One of the neighbors said that she saw the missing girl talking earnestly to a large flashily dressed woman shortly after she left home and it

is feared that she has been entitled away by this woman a Mrs. Blair reported the matter last night and a general alarm was sent out by Inspector Alicray instruction the police to look for the missing girl. Bho is described as fourteen years old, dive feet high, stout, with light hair and blue eyes. She wore a brown dress, Tweed nister and a dark brown velvet hat with a plume.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 .- For New-England cloudy weather and rain or snow, generally warmer, variable winds, shifting to southerly. For the Middle Atlantic States, local rains, followed by southwesterly winds and cooler, clearing weather.

· TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 30.5 30.

The diagram shows the ba-ometrical variations in this city by tenfia of inches. The perpendicular lines give divisions of time for the 24 hours preceding midmight. The irregular white line represents the oscillations by the increavy during those hours. The broken or dotted line represent the variations in temperature, so indicated by the thermometer at Euler's phemometer, 5th Eccology.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, Jan. 25-1 a. m .- An area of moderately low pressure, moving eastward from Manitoba, north of the Great Lakes, thrust itself rather abruptly into the North Atlantic States early yesterday, and then began moving into the ocean. A tract of high pressure appeared on the northern frontier of Montana. The barometer here fell until after noon, and then rose barometer here left until after nooh, and their too slightly. The snow of early morning was followed by sleet and rain, the precipitation amounting to 0.58 inch. The sky cleared after noon. The temperature ranges between 37° and 24°, the average (32°4°) being 1°4° higher than on the corresponding day last year, and 12°4° higher than on Friday. Cooling, clearing weather may be expected to-day in this city and vicinity.

THE PHILADELPHIA ASSEMBLY.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—The Assembly gave its initial ball of the season last night in the foyer of the Academy of Music. The patronesses were Mrs. Hartman Kuhns, Mrs. Israel Norris, jr., Mrs. John Cadwallader, Mrs. Andrew A. Biair, Mrs. Mason Campbell and Mrs. Edward D. Toland. The managers were P. J. Hutchin-son, William Platt Pepper, A. R. Montgomery, Charles M. Smith, C. B. Newbold and Robert C. Drayton.

BURIAL OF SISTER THERBSA. INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.!

PITTSBURG, Jan. 24.—The interment of Sister Theresa took place to-day at St. Xavier's Academy at Theresa took place to-day as S. Aavier, Assessman, Latrobe, Westmoreland County. A majority of the Catholic clergymen and Sisters of Mercy from this and Allegheny City were in attendance. Fathers O'Hara, Donahoe and Kelly and Sisters Dechanta and Clemente accompanied the body from Wilkesbarre. The Rev. Father Wall, of St. Patrick's Church, Pittsbarg, preached the agriculture of the body, after the solemn requiem mass, was interred in the Community burial ground.

DISTROYING ICE FOR REVENGE. READING, Jan. 24.-Ten thousand dollars worth of ice was destroyed last night by persons who were angry because Hungarians were employed in the ice-fields. It was accomplished by draining the water from the canal which broke the ice and let it down into

SENTENCED TO BE HANGED. HICKORY, N. C., Jan. 23 .- W. A. Anderson

convicted of the murder of Edward Horton, was sen tenced to-day at Lenoir to be hanged April 15. An ac-complice, named Ray, was sent to the penitentiary for twenty years. FATAL RESULT OF ROLLER-SKATING. Eva Murm, age eighteen, died at Yonkers last night from injuries received while skating at the

roller-skating rink there six days ago. The Coroner will hold an inquest in the case to-day. MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURG AL JANAT Sun rises; 7:13, sets,5:05; Moon set L. 1:48, Moon's ara. 48. HIGH WATER TO-DAY. A.M - Sandy Hook, 2:21 Gov. Island, 2:26 Rell Gate, 4:15 P.M. - Sandy Hook, 2:37 Gov. Island, 2:30 Gell Gate, 4:15

FOREIGN STEAMERS DUE AT THIS PORT.

and Hill. Habsburg Bremen & Southam Rotterdam..... MONDAY, JAN. 26 ...Copenhagen.... Havana TUESDAY, JAN. 27. Liverpool.... Liverpool.....

SHIPPING NEWS. PORT OF NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, JAN. 24, 1985 ARRIVED.

a m.

Steamer Principia (Br), Webster, Antwerp 19 days, in ballast to Jas W Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 pm.

Steamer Olbers (Br), Clark, Rio Janoto Dec 20, Bahna Jan 4
and Macedo S, with midse to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the
Bar at 8,39 a m.

Steamer Cearenne (Br), Jallard, Pernambneo Jan I and Para
12, with midse and passengers to R B Boriand. Arrived at
the Bar at 9,45 a m.

Steamer City of Para, Dexter, Aspinwall Jan 14, with midse 12. with midse and passengers to R B Boriand. Arrived at the Bar at 9.45 am.

Steamer City of Para. Dexter, Aspinwall Jan 14, with midse and passengers to Pacific Mail 8s Co.

Steamer Cientuegos, Faircloth, Cientuegos Jan 13, St Jago 37, Assancer Cientuegos, Faircloth, Cientuegos Jan 13, St Jago 37, Arrived at the Bar at 4 a m.

Steamer Alvena (Br.) Peparce. Kingston Jan 15, Port Antonio 36, with midse and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12 m.

Steamer Laupasas, Crowell, Galveston Jan 15, Key Wes 18, with midse and passengers to C H Mailory & Co.

Steamer Ediorado, Hawthorn, New-Orieans Jan 17, the Bar 18, with midse to J T Van Siekle.

Steamer Belaware, Winnett, Charleston 3 days, with midse and passengers to J W Quantarid & Co.

Steamer Richmond, Boaz, Newport News, with midse to Old Dominion Ss Co.

Steamer Break water, Jenney, Lewes, Du, with midse to Old Dominion Ss Co.

d Dominion Se Co. Steamer Break water, Jenney, Lewes, Do., with mase to Old SUNSET—Wind at Sandy Hook, light, W, cloudy and hasy At City Island, light, SW; cloudy. 11 pm—Sandy Hook—Baromoter, 29.80; Thermometer, 35; Wind, SW, 12 miles; Weather, cloudy.

Steamer Richmond Hill (Br), Hyde, London-Henderson Steamer State of Alabama (Br), Gandy, Giasgow-Austin Steamer State of Alabama (Br), Gandy, Giasgow-Austin Raidwin & Co.

Steamer Gericha & Co.

Steamer Gericha & Co.

Steamer Grornfull Br, Wetherill, Progresso-Belloni & Co.

Steamer Vingara, Baiser, Havana-Jaa E Wart & Co.

Steamer Alama, Bolger, Galveston-C H Malfory & Co.

Steamer Lurka, Reed, Now-Origans-J T Van Sickle.

Steamer Louisiana, Gager, New-Orieans-J H Seaman,

Steamer Louisiana, Gager, New-Orieans-S H Seaman,

Steamer Lykus (Br), Philiskirk, Beaufort, SC-Simpson,

Spence & Young.

Steamer Delaware, Winnett, Charleston-J W Quintar

& Co. Steamer Benefactor, Tribon, Wilmington, NC-Wm P Clyde amer Old Pominion, Smith, Norfolk, City Point and mond-Old Dominion Sa Co. Jamer Newnham (Br), Johnston, Baltimore-Austin Baldwin & Co. Neamer Burswell (Br), Notman, Baltimore-Austin Bald. win & Co.
Steamer John Gibson, Young, Georgetowa and Alexandria
—Thes W Wightman. -Thos W Wightman. Steamer Franconia, Rennstt. Portland-Horatio Hall, Steamer H F Dimock, Hallett, Boston-H F Dimock.

Steauer H F Dimock, Hallett, Boston—H F Dimock,
Cleared yesterday—
Steamer Sussex (Br., O'Callaghan, London—Busk & Jevon
Steamer Sussex (Br., O'Callaghan, London—Busk & Jevon
Steamer Devonia (Br.), Young, Glasgow—Henderson Bros.

SAILED.

Steamers Britannic, for Liverpool; Denmark, London; Devonia, Glasgow Hermann and Westernland, Antwerp; Valencia, Cadig: Cohanim. Rio Janeiro; Niagara, Harana; Alama,
Galveston, Louisiana and Euroka. New-Orleans: Nacooches,
Savannah; Delaware, Charleston; Benefactor, Wiminaton;
Old Dominion, Richmond; Manhattan, Newport News; E C
Knight, Georgedow; Burswell, Baltimore.

THE MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

THE MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS. FOREIGN PORTS. QUEENSTOWN, Jan 23-Arrived steamer City of Berlin (Br), Land, from New-York Jan 16 on her way to Liverpool (and

BLOTCHES," "THOSE HORRID Pimples" are sure to disappear if you will Boils, and humors are the result of an

purify your blood by the use of Ayer's impure and vitiated condition of the blood. Sarsaparilla. "I was severely troubled They may be eradicated by the use of with pimples on the face; also, with a Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Dr. Robert Swain, discoloration of the skin. External treatment afforded only temporary relief

alterative we possess equals Ayer's Sar-

Ayer's Sar saparilla,

saparilla effected a complete cure." - for the cure of cutaneous affections, and

Thos. W. Boddy, River st., Lowell, Mass. for the treatment of scrofulous sores. Prepared by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. | For Sale by all Druggista.